problems as well as migration on a large scale following climatic changes in South Asia:

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In one recent World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, a comparative analysis has been done of the impact of possible sea level rise due to climate change on developing countries. The Paper does not make any policy recommendations or economic judgements and is a scenario based modeling exercise. The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in the Policy Research Working Paper Series are, however, entirely those of the authors and do not represent the view of the World Bank. The Research Working Paper above has made projections of vulnerability, migration and possible impacts on GDP across the developing countries, including India. The relative impacts of sea level rise on India are not as great as in other coastal countries or regions of the world because of India's large hinterland and economic geography. In India about 0.25 - 2.5% of the population could be affected and about 0.3 -2.5% of GDP could be affected, depending on the extent of sea level rise in the range of 1-5 meters and other assumptions of the scenarios. This effect is much less than elsewhere in South Asia.

Increasing the number of TSDFs

1256. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our country generates above five million tonnes of hazardous waste every year and there are only 10 independent operational treatment, storage and disposal facilities available presently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) take care of only 40 per cent of hazardous waste generated every year;

(c) if so, the other options taken by Government to increase the number of TSDFs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Total estimated quantity of hazardous waste generation in the country is more than five million tonnes per annum, which includes wastes that are recyclable, incinerable and disposable to landfill. As per the information available, there are eighteen Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) operational in eight States, namely - Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal. Of these, six have been provided the Central and State Government subsidies. It has been estimated that the existing facilities take care of 40% of the total waste generation.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has provided a Central Scheme wherein financial assistance is given for setting up of

Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs). Under this scheme, the Ministry of Environment and Forests provides a grant to the tune of Rs. 2 crores with a proportionate contribution from the State Government for setting up of TSDF on a Public Private Partnership involving the Central and State Government and a private enterprise through Build Operate Own (BOO) principle.

Monitoring the course of river channels

1257. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is an engineering necessity to monitor regularly the course of river channels upstream/downstream of all bridges, dams, weirs, etc. which affect the natural flow of the rivers so that likely damages to pucca structures across the rivers are remedied in time; and

(b) the names of rivers in respect of which this is not being done and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Ministry of Water Resources, the Central Water Commission (CWC) carries out gauge, discharge, sediment study and observes pre and post monsoon cross section on important rivers on regular basis at selected location. These information are used for specific study and in carrying out design of important structures on river course. While monitoring, specially for the course of river channels, upstream/downstream of all Bridges, Dams and Weirs are not carried out by CWC, morphological study of rivers Gandak, Ghaghara and Sutlaj, using remote sensing technique, is done. This includes performance evaluation of major flood control/hydraulic structures such as embankment, spurs and bridges executed so far from morphological point of view as well as their effect on river behavior.

Environmental conservation project

†1258. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that environment is being affected due to mining in coastal areas, atomic energy plants and construction of illegal hotels near sea shores:

(b) whether it is also a fact that fishermen are losing their livelihood due to destruction of environment; and

(c) the efforts being made to plug the loopholes in environment conservation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) All developmental activities in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.